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UNITED PROVINCES.

Incidents respecting the foundation of the Republic. collected from VOLTAIRE.

IT was declared by the ancient Conſtitution of Brabant, "That if the Sovereign, by violence or artifice, ſhould go about to infringe the privilege of the eſtates, they ſhould be wholly abſolved from their duty of allegiance, and at full liberty to act in ſuch manner as to them ſhould ſeem the moſt convenient." This had for a long time been the prevailing mode of government in the greateſt part of Europe; no law was carried into execution, nor any monies raiſed, without the ſanction of the aſſembly of the eſtates. A Governour of the Province preſided at theſe aſſemblies, in the Prince's name which Governour was called Stadtholder, that is holder of the ſtates throughout all the German Netherlands.

Philip II. 1559, gave the government of the Provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friezland, and Utrecht, to William Naſſau, Prince of Orange. It is to be obſerved that this title of Prince did not ſignify Prince of the Empire. The principality of the city of Orange, which had fallen to his family from the houſe of Chalons by a donation, had been an ancient fief of the kingdom of Arles, now become independent.

William of Naſſau was Count of the Empire, as Philip II. was Count of Holland, and Lord of Malines; but he was ſtill ſubject to Philip in quality of Stadtholder.

Philip wanted to be abſolute Sovereign in the Low Countries, as he was in Spain.

In 1565, he attempted to abrogate all the laws, to impoſe arbitrary taxes, to create new Biſhops, and to eſtabliſh the office of inquiſition, which he had never been able to introduce in Naples or Milan.

William of Naſſau, Prince of Orange, ſurnamed the Silent, was almoſt the only one who thought of taking up arms; the reſt of his countrymen entertained no thoughts but thoſe of ſubmiſſion.

There are certain proud and gloomy minds poſſeſſed of the moſt ſedate and ſtubborn intrepidity, which difficulties only ſerve to irritate. Such was the character of William the Silent, and after him his great grandſon the Prince of Orange, King of England. William the Silent had neither money nor troops ſufficient to oppoſe ſo powerful a monarch as Philip II. but perſecution furniſhed him with both. The office of inquiſition, newly ſet up at Bruſſels, has driven the people to deſperation. The Counts of Egmot and Horn, and eighteen other gentlemen, had their heads ſtruck off, and their blood was the firſt cement of the Republic of the United States.

The Prince of Orange's whole dependence was upon a few pirates; One of theſe ſurpriſed the Brille: Fluſhing was brought to declare in his favour by a curate. At length the ſtates of Holland and Zealand aſſembled at Dordrecht, and the city of Amſterdam itſelf joined in his cauſe, and declared him Stadtholder; ſo that he now held that dignity from the people which he had before held of the King. After this they aboliſhed the Roman Catholic religion, that their government might have nothing in command with that of the Spaniards.

Theſe people, who had not for a long time been accounted of a martial diſpoſition, became warriors in an inſtant. Never did two parties engage with more courage and fury. The Spaniards at the ſiege of Haerlem 1573, having thrown the head of one of the priſoners they had taken into the town, the beſieged threw them back the heads of eleven Spaniards, with this inſcription in writing: *Ten heads for payment of the tenth penny, and the eleventh for intereſt.* Haerlem afterwards yielded upon diſcretion, when the conquerors ordered all the magiſtrates, the miniſters, and above one thouſand five hundred of the inhabitants of that city to be hanged.

The Duke of Alva, whoſe inhumanities had loſt the King his maſter two provinces, was at length recalled. He is ſaid to have boaſted on leaving the Netherlands, that he had put eighteen thouſand perſons to death by the hands of executioners. The horrors of war were continued with equal fury under the new Governour, the grand commander de Requeſens.*—The Prince of Orange's army was again defeated in 1574, and his brother ſlain; but his party was ſtrengthened by the animoſity of the people, who, though naturally of a peaceable diſpoſition, having once paſſed the bounds of temperance, knew not where to ſtop.

In 1574—1575, the ſiege and defence of Leyden was one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of what may be effected by perſeverance and the love of liberty. The Dutch ventured on the very ſame expedient which they afterwards put in practice in the year 1672, when Louis XIV. was at the gates of Amſterdam; they opened the ſluices, and let in the waters of the Iſſel, the Meuſe, and the ocean, which overflowed all the country, while a fleet of two hundred barques brought ſuccours up to the town, over the Spaniſh works. This prodigy was equalled by another on the ſide of the beſiegers, who were ſo bold as to continue the ſiege, and to undertake to draw off this inundation. Hiſtory does not furniſh an inſtance of ſuch an expedient in the beſieged, nor ſo great an obſtinacy in the beſiegers; but this obſtinacy did them no ſervice, and Leyden ſtill continues to celebrate the day of its deliverance.

Theſe ſeven provinces, which we now call by the one general name of Holland, were by the care of the Prince of Orange, January 29, 1579, brought to form that union which once appeared ſo brittle, and has ſince proved ſo durable, and by which ſeven ſtates, though always independent of each other, and always having different intereſts to ſupport, have yet been always as cloſely united in the great cauſe of liberty, as the bundle of arrows which form their arms, and is their trueſt emblem.

The union of Utrecht, which was the foundation of the Republic, was that of the Stadtholderſhip likewiſe. William was declared chief of the Seven United Provinces, under the title of Captain, Admiral General, and Stadtholder.

It was at this time that Phillip, who ſtill continued inactive at Madrid, proſcribed the Prince of Orange, and ſet a reward of twenty five thouſand crowns upon his head. This method of commanding aſſaſſinations, unheard of ſince the time of the Roman triumvirate, had been practiſed in France againſt the Admiral de Coligni, father in law to William.

At length Philip was revenged on the Prince of Orange by the hands of aſſaſſins. A Frenchman, named Salcede, had laid a plot for his life. One Jourigni, † a Spaniard, wounded him with a piſtol in Antwerp, 1583—1584. and at length Balthazer Gerard, a native of Franche-Compte, murdered him in Delft, in the preſence of his Princeſs, who thus beheld her ſecond huſband ſlain by the hands of an aſſaſſin, after having loſt her firſt, as well as her father the Admiral, in the fatal maſſacre of St. Bartholomew.

When William the Silent was murdered he was on the point of being declared Count of Holland. The conditions of this new dignity had been already ſtipulated by all the cities except thoſe of Amſterdam and Gouda. By this we may perceive that he had laboured for himſelf at leaſt as much as for the Republic.

His ſon Maurice could not pretend to this principality; but the Seven United Provinces declared him Stadtholder, and ſtrengthened the eſſence of public liberty, which had been founded by his father.

The new Republic was obliged to implore the aſſiſtance of Elizabeth of England, who ſent them four thouſand men, under the command of the Earl of Leiceſter. This was a ſufficient ſuccour at that time. Prince Maurice had for a while a ſuperior in the Earl of Leiceſter, as his father had formerly in the Duke of Anjou, and the Arch-Duke Matthias: This nobleman aſſumed the title and rank of Governour General, which, however, was ſoon afterwards diſavowed by his miſtreſs.—Maurice would never ſuffer an encroachment upon his dignity of Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces.

* *This word ſignifies the Governour of thoſe Knights of Malta, which belong to a particular province or ſtate.*

† *The aſſaſſin was ſervant to a banker who was ſuſpected of having poiſoned Don Joan of Auſtria, as appeared by the letters found in his pocket.*

Deſcription of the Wretched State of the TURKISH NAVY.

[From the Memoirs of the Baron de TOTT.]

THE Turkiſh goverment may be always conſidered as an army encamped, the general of which iſſues orders from his head quarters to forage the country. In this manner the Vizer ſupplied his army by the Black-Sea, while the capital depended entirely for its ſubſiſtence on the proviſions brought from the Archipelago; which ſupply was to be enſured by the ſuperiority of the maritime forces prepared againſt the Ruſſians. But though arbitrary violence was able to haſten the conſtruction and fitting out of fleets, and to collect a number of men, whom it obliged to become ſailors, every thing plainly ſhewed, that ignorance and preſumption had conducted theſe preparations.

High decked veſſels, the lower tier guns of which were laid under water by the leaſt wind, preſented the enemy with much wood, and little fire. Embarraſſed manœuvres; cordage and pullies which broke on the leaſt effort; 30 men employed in the gun room to move the tiller of the helm, according as they were called to by the pilot on the fore-caſtle; no idea of properly ſtowing their ballaſt; no nautical knowledge; encumbered decks: Guns without equality in the calibre;—were a part of the defects of this armament, which was to be commanded by men too ignorant to perceive it had any imperfection.

The ſeveral ſtations on board were, nevertheleſs, objects of intrigue; and the Captain Pacha, who had the right of nominating the principal officers, by diſpoſing of the command of every ſhip to the beſt bidder, gave each Captain the ſame right to ſell commiſſions to his inferiors. This paltry commerce, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, completed the liſt of blunders and abſurdities which were ſufficient, without the aid of their enemies, to annihilate the Turkiſh marine. Accuſtomed only, till then, annually to ravage the Archipelago with a ſmall ſquadron, the ſea officers knew nothing, either from ſcience or experience, of any military principal; and when the fleet was ready, it ſeemed as if nothing were to be done, but to ſail and receive a tribute which could not be diſputed.—Haſſan, a fugitive from Algiers, appointed Captain of the Admiral's ſhip, ſeemed alone to go on board with an intention to fight; but this man, whoſe raſhneſs is known, and who imagined that raſhneſs would ſupply every defect, was deſirous to ſignalize himſelf by an invention, no leſs deſtructive at Teſſmai, than it appeared ſtrange at Conſtantinople. This invention conſiſted in a number of iron bars which, fixed to the gunwhale, projected out horizontally beyond the ſhip's ſide, in order to hinder the enemy from boarding. Though this deſcription may give no idea of the genius of the inventor, I believe I have ſaid enough of the abilities of the Turks, to leave no doubt but it muſt excite their admiration.

The continuance of the ſouth wind prevented the fleet from ſailing; and this delay, far from being employed to put it in better condition, only favoured the deſertion of the ſailors, and the extortions of the commanders, under pretence of having their ſhips completely manned.

The army, though twice deſtroyed, was become more numerous than ever; and the Ottoman empire, though powerfully attacked both by ſea and land, defended itſelf on every ſide with forces triple to thoſe of its enemies, gave itſelf up to all the pride of ſucceſs, of which it entertained no doubt.

The abſence of the troops reſtored tranquility to the capital, and the preſumptuous hopes of victory kept the people in good humour. The Compte de Saint Prieſt was willing to take advantage of this diſpoſition, to give an entertainment on account of the marriage of the King of France, and, to amuſe the Turks, was deſirous of adding to the balls and diverſions, which could only ſuit the taſte of the Europeans, an illumination and ſome fire-works, which I undertook to make.—The ſaloon we were obliged to build for the ball was already finiſhed, the fire-works were prepared, and we were buſy in arranging the decorations, when the doubly diſaſterous news of the deſtruction of an army and a fleet arrived, ſpread a conſternation through the city, and rendered all our preparations uſeleſs.

It was no longer poſſible to think of giving entertainments. The Grand Seignior was in the greateſt anxiety, his Miniſters in deſpair, the people diſtracted, and the capital filled with the dread of famine and invaſion.

Such was then the ſituation of an empire, which, a month before, had believed itſelf ſo formidable. Yet ignorance, which is always ready to flatter the pride that accompanies it, ſaw nothing in this double cataſtrophe, but the impenetrable decrees of Providence, to which mortals ſhould ſubmit with reſignation. No one conſidered, that an undiſciplined multitude contributes more to its own deſtructions than all the efforts of its enemies. But though the want of diſcipline alone ſufficed to deſtroy the land army at Craool, the concurrence of the moſt extravagant ſtupidity on the part of the Admiral and his officers was neceſſary to complete the deſtruction of the fleet at Tcheſmai.

This armament left the ſtrait of Dardanelles to go in queſt of the Ruſſian ſquadron; and after bearing towards Chios, anchored on the coaſt of Aſia, between the Continent and the iſlands called Spalmadores, in the front of the port of Tcheſmai. Some frigates newly built (for the Turks were ignorant of their uſe before this war) were ſtationed at the extremities of the long line, to give notice of the enemy's approach; and had orders to let them get entangled in this channel, where 30 ſhips riding at convenient diſtances, and moored with anchors each, lay in wait.

This ingenious ambuſcade being thus prepared, the Ruſſian ſhips, better arranged, having doubled the iſle of Chios, and perceived the Turkiſh veſſels, penetrated quite to the centre of their line before the latter made any motion to get under ſail. The two Admirals, however, being laid ſide by ſide, the Ruſſian, after having poured in his broadſide, cloſed with the Turk, in order to throw ſome combuſtibles on board him, but blew up in the attempt. Haſſan Pacha, then Captain of the Admiral's ſhip, from whom I had this account,

having disengaged himself from his enemy, thought he was out of danger, when he perceived his stern on fire, and his ship ready to undergo the same fate. The crew had already thrown themselves into the sea; he soon followed, and was fortunate enough to lay hold of a wreck of the enemy's ship, and escape the explosion of his own.

It is easy to perceive, on a calculation of the real loss on each side, that of the Russians being far the most considerable, justified them in resolving not to renew the attack; but the Turks, whose military knowledge scarcely extended to the effects of salt-petre, terrified by those it had produced, thought of nothing but being blown up if the Russians should engage them again.—Tchesmai was the asylum whither all the fleet retired in the greatest disorder; and some cannon landed in haste, and placed on the two capes which shut in the port, gave supposed security to the fugitives.

The Russians were in the mean time employed to watch the motions of the enemy; and the next day learned, no doubt with great astonishment, what had passed at Tchesmai As they could only attribute this strange conduct of the Turks to a panic terror, which will always justify attempts that otherwise would seem least likely to meet with success, they appeared before the harbour with two fire-ships, which they sent in. On the approach of the Russians, the Turks still terrified with what had happened the preceding day, thought more of saving themselves on shore than defending their ships; but the sight of two small vessels sailing in the port awakened in them their ideas of conquest; and, as they took them for deserters, far from endeavouring to sink them they were only anxious for their safe arrival; they resolved to lay the crews in irons, and already enjoyed the pleasure of carrying them in triumph to Constantinople.

But these supposed deserters, entering without opposition, soon fastened down their rudders, threw out their grapplings, and presently setting fire to their vessels, the flames communicated to the whole fleet. The harbour of Tchesmai, encumbered with ships, powder, and artillery, soon became a volcano, which englutted the whole naval force of the Turks.

Though this misfortune humbled the Ottoman pride, the Ministry were in danger from a still more important calamity. The capital was threatened with a famine; for the destruction of the Turkish fleet, by giving the Russians the command of the Archipelago, prevented Constantinople being furnished with provisions. The enemy even force the passage of the Straits, present themselves before the Seraglio, sack the city, and prescribe their own terms to the Grand Seignior. The consternation was general, nor was ever any fear better founded; and ignorance, which always does itself justice when terror has destroyed its presumption, could not object to the Grand Seignior's orders, that the defence of the Dardanelles should be entirely committed to me, and the means of securing the capital left wholly to my directions.

The commission, however, could not be granted without the customary forms, and the Porte hastened to comply with them, by requesting the permission of the French Ambassador. I received an invitation at the same time from the Reis-Effendi, pressing me to come and concert with him the measures I judged necessary in the present posture of affairs, and which certainly required the greatest dispatch.

LONDON Dec. 1.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov 24.

THE Duc d'Orleans speech in Parliament, on the sitting of that body, was rather too much in the English style of debates, to pass unnoticed; his highness, therefore received intimation, that his presence in the capital would be dispensed with, and that it was expected he would leave Paris before nine o'clock on Thursday evening. He lay accordingly that night at Reney, where he received a fresh order the next day to remove to Villers Cotoretes, the cause of this disgrace has rendered the Duke extremely popular, which from his avowed partiality for the people and manners of England, he was not formerly

"The funds are lower then ever."

Dec. 6. A letter from Stockholm, dated Nov. 23 says, the King of Sweden having taken into consideration the war between the Russians and Turks, has ordered his subjects not to interfere, directly or indirectly, in outfitting of privateers, to disturb the trade of either of the two powers neither by the sale or hire of their ships,—his majesty declaring, that those that act to the contrary shall be out of his protection.

Extract of letter from Warsaw, Oct. 31

"According to letters from Pidolia the Russian troops in that province augment considerably.

They are at present busy in providing a sufficient quantity of provsion and forage for their winter quarters without being any expence to the inhabitants.

"We are assured that the army will consist of 60 000 regular troops, and of 8 or 10,000 Cossacks at least. The army in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, which will be commanded by Prince Potemkin, amounts they say, to 150,000 men.

"The Empress of Russia has given permission to Field-Marshal Ramanzon to choose the generals who are to serve under him. That officer is already at Bracklaw; and as every port of those countries is perfectly known both to him and Prince Gallitzin, we hope that the army will be placed in such a manner that we shall have nothing to fear on that side

"Prince Potemkin has so well guarded the passes in the Crimea that there is no fear on that head; and in a little time the Russian fleet, which is near that Peninsula, will not only be equal but superior to that of the Turks

"In little Russia and the Ukraine they are working with great activity in preparing an infinite quantity of furred coats for the troops, which we think persages a winter campaign.

"The grand army of Turks approaches Choczim, and a small body is already arrived there, so that they have left only a strong garrison at Bender."

"A few days since the grand-Bailiff and some members of the Magistrates of Amsterdam, attended by a detachment of cavalry, went to two houses in the Nes, and the Warmoerstraat where the late patriots used to meet; when they broke open and seized what papers and books they could find; after that, they secured the doors, and affixed the seal upon them.

Dec. 5. Last Sunday's Gazette revokes the late proclamation requiring the immediate return of the half-pay officers in foreign service--and extends their continuance abroad to their former leave of absence, granted before the late appearance of hostilities between France and this country.

According to the last advices from Cadiz, the Court of Madrid is determined to oppose the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, and with view are keeping up a respectable squadron, consisting of 12 sail of the line

By the accounts the public revenue, made up to the tenth of October, which are to be laid before parliament ---it appears that the income exceeds the expenditure 1,500,000l so great has been the increase of trade during the present year.

At a private meeting of the Parliament of Paris, a protest was drawn up against the King's proceedings, and they declared their resolution not to act until the Princes and other exiled members of their body are recalled

The mode on which Mr. Slater (lately gone to the East Indies, over land with dispatches) was to traverse the Desert of Arabia, is equally new and expeditious. A carriage with small broad wheels was contrived at Alexandria, which was to be impelled by sails, in the same manner as a vessel It was contrived to go as close to the wind as a cutter, that is within four points. A few swivels were mounted to guard against the wandering Arabs. When he set out the wind was fair, and he was accompanied for some miles by a considerable number of persons mounted on horses and camels, whom curiosity attracted. The wind, however, soon freshened, and the machine moving very rapidly, they were obliged to give up the pursuit It was reckoned that its progressive movement was at the rate of 20 miles an hour; and if the wind continued fair, it was supposed that in a few days it would reach Bassora.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Nov. 9

"Yesterday anchored here the Muttapha, an Algerine Rover of 32 guns in a very shattered condition, having her fore mast shot away, and a great part of her rigging cut to pieces, in an engagement the day before with two of the Pope's frigates, which she beat off, after a bloody conflict of four hours, wherein great numbers were killed and wounded on both sides—The pirates at one time were expected to strike their flag or to have sunk as they were between two fires, and remained in that situation for upwards of forty minutes, having one ship on their starboard and the other on their larboard side; yet they bore the fire with inflexible resolution, making prodigious shouts, and firing incessantly from every part of their ship in a furious and desperate manner, as well from the cannon as their small arms, which latter did great mischief amongst the people They also made several attempts to board, but were repulsed with great slaughter; the Captain of the pirate, and all his officers, were killed in the heat of the action, except the boatswain, who then took the command, and shared the same fate, and so on—Notwithstanding the loss of such determined leaders, the remaining infidels fought with equal ardour as before, and obliged their opponents to sheer off—The Captain of a corvette, who had seen great part of the action, says, one of the ships sunk towards the evening, and that her people were taken up by the other which seemed to be in a disabled state."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople Nov. 24

"At length, after long expectation the Captain Pacha is arrived. He came in here on the 17th instant, with laurels of victory; but we hear, that notwithstanding the affairs in Egypt are not, by any means settled. Six of the Captain Pacha's ships are arrived; they are large men of war, supposed to have on board much riches, some say not

"Great preparations are making here, and troops have been dispatched for the reception of the Germans, who will not, in all probability, commence hostilities till next spring, when, unless some power quickly mediates, we may expect a very decisive blow to be given. The Vizir is making preparations for his departure, and the Turkish fleet, which lately came in, is making ready to return to the Black-Sea. To the number of 22 ships of the line, are nearly ready; several gun-boats are departed.

"The Turkish Captains, who was, by the petition of a great man, reprieved from death, to be sent to the gallies at Sinop, was strangled in the night, by order of the Grand Vizir

"It seems, that the Turks have determined by one stroke to regain their lost territories, or to be for ever driven from Europe, which latter will, we fear, be their fate.

"The Grand Signor is one, who to enjoy his life in quiet, would sacrifice his kingdom; but he is too much governed by his own Ministers; the power lays in other hands. But if the Turks are ever-thrown, who can be sorry, who surprised; They are guided by a superstition which blinds them; they know not what they do. They neglect all studies, and so little do they know (so little is their understanding) that there is not one, even of their first Ministers, who can tell the situation of any country, not even their own; they know not what a globe, map or chart is, and with all this they insult the very people who have mercifully with-held their hands from striking a fatal blow at their falling empire! But who can be astonished at such conduct? Examine only a little the state affairs, and see what are their Ministry composed?—Who are those people who have almost life and death in their hands, and who thus break the peace and tranquility of nations? Who and what are they, I say? With shame and sorrow I write it, they are, for the most part, nay all, slaves; and so ignorant a people, that they can scarce read their Alcoran; even this very Vizir, who has declared this war, another having caused it, even this man was bought and re sold a Georgian slave! And is now become a ruler of this tottering empire! Indeed their stupidity and ignorance is incredible; and without the reader was an eye-witness, as I am of it, he will scarce believe it; but true it is. Their best able men in general destroyed, and, in their places, appointed men who are no more fit or able to conduct the affairs of so trembling an empire, than——here the reader must furnish himself with a comparison, for shame prevents me for the present enlarging upon this subject.

It is said in the letters from abroad that the King of Naples has granted the Russians permission to refit in his ports. If this is true, we shall soon hear what Spain will say to it. The Republic of Genoa is very much embarrassed what part to take, relative to the port of Spezzia, which Russia has demanded to enter. If the Senate refuse, they will bring on the enmity of Austria and Russia, and if they grant it the other powers who are at present interested in the commerce of places where Russia is now excluded, will shew their indignation.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, dated Nov. 20.

"Every disposition making throughout the wide extended states of our august sovereign, announces a most obstinate war against the Turks. To support it without burthening her subjects too much, her imperial majesty has recourse to œconomy; among other regulations tending thereto, she has ordered a stop to be put to all buildings on account of the crown, which will diminish the expence very much, and be a means of employing 60,000 more men in the army. The fine principle has occasioned the voyage to Kamschatka to be laid aside, orders have been sent to pay off and disarm the vessels which had been destined for that service."

RICHMOND, March 27.

THERE is said to be now living in Paris, in a low degree, a woman of high rank—Her name is Cecilia; she calls herself the daughter of Achmet IIId. Emperor of the Turks, and says she was born in the year 1710 of the Christian æra. Her life has been published at Paris, and though it has the air of romance, it is said to be genuine. The publisher says, she lives in the Rue de la Harpe, at the college of Bayeux, where she may be seen every day. She is described as a woman respectable for her years, her good sense, her fortitude, her piety, and her charities, notwithstanding the smallness of her fortune.—If all this be true, and people of credit vouch for it, one cannot be too much astonished at the caprices of fortune, on seeing the daughter of one of the greatest Sovereigns of the earth (who himself died in banishment after having been driven from the throne) far from her native country, under an humble roof, and not having always had, as she herself says, even the bread of the poor to eat

The following Delegates have been elected to serve in Convention, since our last

Southampton. BENJAMIN BLUNT and SAMUEL KELLO, Esqrs;

Warwick. RICHARD CARY, Sen. and COLE DIGGES, Esqrs;

Powhatan WILLIAM RONALD and THOMAS TURPIN, Esqrs;

Princess Ann. ANTHONY WALKE and THOMAS WALKE, Esqrs;

Prince Edward. PATRICK HENRY & ROBERT LAWSON, Esqrs:

Northampton. LITTLETON EYRE and JOHN STRATTON, Esqrs;

Nansemond. WILLIS RIDDICK and SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Esqrs;

Norfolk. JAMES TAYLOR and JAMES WEBB, Esqrs;

Augusta. ZACHARIAH JOHNSON & ARCHIBALD STUART, Esqrs;

Buckingham HENRY BELL and DAVID PATTERSON, Esqrs;

Berkely HORATIO GATES and ADAM STEVENS, Esqrs;

Culpeper. FRENCH STROTHER and JOEL EARLEY, Esqrs;

Campbell. EDMUND WINSTON and JOHN ALEXANDER, Esqrs;

Charles-City. JOHN TYLER and BENJAMIN HARRISON, Esqrs;

Dinwiddie. JOSEPH JONES and Wm. WATKINS, Esqrs;

Essex. MERIWETHER SMITH and JAMES UPSHAW, Esqrs;

Fairfax DAVID STUART & CHARLES SIMMS, Esqrs;

Fluvanna. SAMUEL RICHARDSON and JOSEPH HEADING, Esqrs;

Hardy. ISAAC VANMETER & JOBE WELTON, Esqrs;

Hampshire. ANDREW WODROW and RALPH HUMPHREYS, Esqrs;

Isle of Wight. THOMAS PEARCE and JAMES JOHNSON, Esqrs;

King & Queen HOLT RICHESON and BENJAMIN TEMPLE, Esqrs;

Lunenburg JONATHAN PATTERSON and CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON, Esqrs;

To the Friends of Science.

IT has long been the universal wish, that the public might be furnished with an accurate Geographical and Topographical Grammar of the United States.

Geographers of foreign countries, not being possessed of the proper materials, and not equally interested in this part of their subject, have filled their accounts of these states with numerous inaccuracies. It is time these inaccuracies were corrected We are independent of Great Britain, and are no longer to look up to her for a description of our own country.

Several gentlemen of abilities, have, in detached pieces, gratified the public with ample and accurate descriptions of several parts of the United States, but no collective description of the whole has been attempted, except in a small duodecimo volume, published by the subscriber in 1784, which, though imperfect on account of the infant state of geographical knowledge in America, was well received by a candid public, and an edition of 1500 copies speedily sold.

This encouragement has determined him to publish again on the same subject. For the purpose of collecting more ample and accurate materials than he formerly possessed, he has travelled through all the states, and has been favoured with the communications of gentlemen well qualified to give information on so important a sub-

ject; and has likewise established a correspondence with several respectable characters in different states, from whom he has every reason to expect a valuable addition to the materials already collected: Yet as all the information that can be obtained in a subject so extensive, variegated, and interesting, is greatly to be desired, and every man of Science may have it in his power to contribute some observations which may be useful, the subscriber will feel himself particularly obliged to any gentlemen who will be so kind as to furnish him with answers to all, or any of the annexed enquires, viz.

1. The boundaries and extent of the several states, and the latitudes and longitudes of the principal places

2. Descriptions of the rivers, their sources, courses, lengths, how far navigable, how high does the tide rise, and what fish they produce. A description of mountains, lakes, harbours, capes, and bays.

3. General face of the country, an account of its animal, mineral, and vegetable productions, or its natural history. What are the evidences to support the opinion that the flat country in the southern and middle states was formerly occupied by the waters of the ocean, and that the land below the hills and mountains has been made since the flood.

4. Natural and artificial curiosities, caverns, cascades, &c.

5. State of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, exports, and imports, balance of trade. The number of vessels which annually enter at the custom houses in the several sea ports of the United States.

6. Civil divisions of the several states the number and names of the several districts, counties, and towns, their extent, latitude, and longitude, number of inhabitants, and distance and bearing from the capital of the state. Particular descriptions of the principal towns are requested*.

7. Population—from whence are emigrations, to what places, and how numerous. Of what nations are the inhabitants of the states composed, or whence originated—proportion of the slaves.

8. Climate, diseases and their causes—longevity of the inhabitants—what proportion die in infancy.

9. Religion, number of churches of different denominations—by what methods are ministers supported.

10. State of the practice of law and physic.

11. Societies for the advancement of science and humanity.

12. State of literature, colleges, academies, schools, and their funds

13. Characters who have distinguished themselves in the late war by their patriotism.

14. An estimate of the damages sustained in the late war, in the several states.

15 A description of the adjacent islands.

16 Manners, customs, diversions, and dress.

17. Constitution, policy—general account of the laws—what political principles predominate in the several states.

18. Military and marine strength.

19 Public revenue and expences—mode of levying taxes

20. Indians, their tribes, languages, numbers, characters, and dispositions towards the United States.

21. The society of Cincinnati, their laws and influence, and the nature and political tendency of their establishment.

22. History

N B. The subscriber wishes to avail himself of the advantage of all the most accurate maps, and detached geographical pieces, which have been published respecting the United States; and will thank any gentleman to inform him where they can be procured.

Those gentlemen, who may be so obliging as to favour the above design, by communications, are requested to forward them to Messrs. R. Aitken, or W. Spotswood, Philadelphia; Messrs. Spotswood & Clarke, booksellers, Baltimore; Rev. Mr. Keith, Alexandria; the Honourable H. Williamson, Edenton, North Carolina; the Honourable D. Ramsay, Messrs. Wright & Co. Charlestown; the Honourable A. Baldwin and Joseph Clay, Esquires, Georgia; Samuel S Smith, D D. Princeton; Mr. Loudon, Printer, New-York; and the Reverend Samuel Austin, or Jedidiah Morse, New-Haven; with their names subscribed, and the places of their residence, that the author may have the pleasure of knowing to whom he is indebted for their friendly assistance.

JEDIDIAH MORSE.

*** If the several Printers, in the United States, feel disposed to favour the above design, and will give this advertisement a place in their respective papers for a few weeks, and will receive and forward to New-Haven, any communications which may be handed them by friends to the design, they may thereby contribute to the public good, and will peculiarly oblige their humble servant, J. M.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1787.

* *This enquiry is made for the purpose of collecting the proper materials for a Gazetteer of the United States, which makes a part of the general plan in view. It is obvious that a book of this kind, compiled from accurate information, would be exceedingly useful. This might easily be done, if one well informed gentleman, in each town, would spend one half hour for the purpose. In this time the gentleman might throw together every important circumstance relative to the towns in which they respectively reside.*

MARCH 17, 1788.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of the land belonging to the estate of Mr. William Barrett, dec. on the 25th of last month; the executors hereby give notice that it will be sold on the premises on the 2nd of next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day. This land lies in Lunenburg county on the Crooked Creek, containing 2740 acres, it will be sold in four different lots agreeable to a plat, which will be then exhibited, one eighth part of the purchase money will then be required, two eights to be paid in twelve months, the remainder in five annual and equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

State of the PUBLIC TAXES,

Payable for the year 1787, within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assembly by an act passed at the last session, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the support of civil Government, and the gradual Redemption of all the debts due by this Commonwealth,*" have repealed the act intituled, "*An act for calling in and redeeming certain certificates;*" and have also remitted the taxes under the revenue law, on all free male persons above the age of 21 years, on slaves under the age of 16 years, and on all cattle. And by the said act it is directed that in case the tax or taxes on either or all of the said articles should have been already paid by any person or persons to the sheriff or collector of the revenue taxes for the year 1787, that the same shall be refunded by such sheriff or collector to those persons who have paid them.

By this alteration the taxes for the year 1787, which were distrainable on the first day of January, 1788, stand as follow,

On land the sum of 3*s.* or every £. 100 value, or 1½ *per cent. ad valorem.*

On all houses and lots in towns the sum of £. 5 for every £. 100 amount or value of rent.

	£.	s.	d.
On all slaves above the age of 16 years, unless exempted by the county court on account of age or infirmity, the sum of	0	10	0
On every horse, mare, colt, or mule (except covering horses)	0	2	0

On every covering horse the rate such horse covers at the season.

On every coach or charriot the sum of six dollars per wheel.

On all other four wheeled riding carriages four dollars per wheel.

On all two wheeled riding carriages two dollars per wheel.

On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	5	0	0

And the sum of £. 5 to be paid by every practising Physician, Apothecary, or Surgeon.

SHERIFFS and COLLECTORS are particularly requested to observe that the 1st of April is the day appointed by law for payment of the above taxes into the treasury.

L. WOOD, Jun. *Sol.*

Solicitor's Office, January 22, 1788.

The following will discharge the Revenue Tax for 1787.

Note.—Specie, Auditor's warrants for interest on military certificates, and civil list warrants; also notes for inspected tobacco, *crop or transfer, at the prices and under the regulations prescribed by an act of the last session, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other collectors, in discharge of any part of the revenue taxes for the year 1787.*

Note also.—That Auditor's warrants drawn on the undermentioned funds will also be received at the treasury in discharge of any part of the revenue taxes of 1787.

Warrants to Pensioners.

Warrants on the Contingent and Military Funds.

Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requisition of the General Assembly in May, 1780, or of Governour Jefferson.

Warrants for interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, *for slaves executed.*

Warrants to Venire-men and Witnesses attending criminal prosecutions.

Warrants to apprehenders of horse-stealers; also

Warrants for interest on Loan Office certificates of this state.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

Extract from the act, intituled, "An act concerning the redemption of Paper Money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congress.

"*WHEREAS so much of the laws of revenue, as direct the application of one tenth of the money arising from the tax on lands and lots to the redemption of the money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congress, of the 18th of March, 1780, have been found unequal in their operation; BE it therefore enacted, that so much of any act or acts of Assembly, as permits the payment of any part of the taxes on lands and lots in the said paper money, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.*"

Not having been favoured with a sight of the abovementioned act, nor most others passed in the last session, until this day, and concluding from the appropriating law that the said paper money was receiveable as heretofore, it was so expressed in the first publication of the Statement of the taxes payable for the year 1787.—Sheriffs and Collectors will take notice that the aforesaid paper, or as it is commonly called 1 for 40 money, cannot be received for the tax of 1787; but they are permitted to pay into the treasury so much thereof as they were authorised by former laws to receive on account of the revenue taxes due for the years previous to 1787.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Feb. 18, 1788.

MEDLEY,

By GIMCRACK,

WHOSE stock are known to be the most elegant in the states, will be let to mares the ensuing season at NEWMARKET, the seat of ARCHER PAYNE, Esq; of Goochland. at 7 cwt of crop tobacco, on York, James, or Appamattox rivers; which may be discharged by payment of three and one half guineas before Christmas next. Excellent pasturage, well inclosed, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

His Sire GIMCRACK, was never beat in France or England, until after the *Duc de Luzuis* or *Count Lauraguaes* run him a 3½ miles upon one stretch, against time, for a large sum, which he won.

MEDLEY's wind and bottom, has been such, as to take two plates, heat races, on successive days, though Ulisses took the first heat the second day, a sweepstake of three hundred guineas, from Golden Dun and Fame, beat Fame a second time, a match of 100 guineas, and Fame won the kings plate of 100 guineas at Newmarket, April spring meeting, 1782. Season commences 12th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

☞ Those indebted to HART & M'DONALD, or HARTS & M'DONALD, for transactions at Hanover-Town, are desired to make payment unto Vivion Minor of Caroline.

MALCOLM HART.

LOUISA, Feb. 25, 1788.

To be Sold,

On Thursday the 10th of April next,

At MILLER's OLD FIELDS,

In BUCKINGHAM county,

1600 Acres of LAND,

assessed to Richard Hale by mistake, but since found to be the property of John Hale of Henrico, or so much thereof as will satisfy the certificate tax for 1783, and the revenue and certificate taxes for 1784, and 1785, and the cost of this advertisement.

BOAZ FORD, late D. S.
for John Johns late Sheriff.

To be Sold,

OR RENTED,

FOR one or a term of years, TWO PLANTATIONS in the lower end of York county, one containing 100 acres, known by the name of Halfway-House, convenient for fish and oysters, is a good stand for a merchant and tavern, with houses in good repair, and well adapted for the same; the other containing 75 acres, is about two miles distant, with timber and wood sufficient for both. Any person inclinable to purchase or rent, will be shewn the lands, and know the terms, by application to Mr. John Robinson, and Mr. Merritt, near the lands, or Mallory Todd, Isle of Wight. Tobacco, military certificates for principle or interest, civil list warrants at their current value will be received in payment.

Thomas Millington, Boot and Shoemaker,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, and the public in general, and hopes they will indulge him with the continuance of their favours, as he intends to have his work done equal to any in this city, and on the most reasonable terms for cash, viz.

Boots of the first quality, bound with morocco,	£. 2-8
Mens best shoes, bound tops,	12
Womens best leather shoes,	9
Stuff ditto.	12

TAKEN up in Bedford county, an old RED COW, which has got a calf since she came to my plantation, some white under her belly, a small white in her forehead, and some white in one flank, the tip end of her horns sawed off, marked with a crop in the left ear, and slit in the right, a small bell on, buckled and tyed with a narrow leather strop. Appraised to £. 3 10.

P HENRY JETER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Chesterfield county, a bay MARE, four feet eight or nine inches high, eleven years old, branded on the off buttock B F as well as can be discovered, her left hind and fore feet white just above the hoof.——Also a gray HORSE, four feet six or seven inches high, about thirteen years old, appears to have been worked lately. The mare is posted and appraised to fifteen pounds, and the horse to ten pounds.

P ALEXANDER BASS.

POETRY.

TRUE happineſs—the end of all our cares,
For which we worry Heaven with lengthen'd pray'rs;
"To no externals ever was aſign'd,"
Elſe heaps of treaſure conſtantly would find;
For each degree a happy portion told,
And ſtill increaſ'd with ev'ry bag of gold
With low beginnings, man in humble ſtate,
Has ſmall deſires, nor wiſhes to be great;
His ſtock increas'd—he boldly aſks for more,
Deſires increaſe—he aſks a boundleſs ſtore:
Then ſtep by ſtep to meanneſs he deſcends,
And from the Orphan's ſtore a part contends,
De rauds the Widow—grinds the helpleſs poor,
And drives the Stranger naked from his door:
Ambition now aſſails his hard'ned breaſt;
In richer cloth we ſee the *Villain* dreſt;
His tables next, with dainties muſt be ſpread,
His ſervants wait—he calls on Jack and Ned;
His coach and four tranſport him o'er the lawn,
In fancied worth, exulting as he's drawn.
Alas! this equipage his gold infeſts,
His own purſuits defeat his own requeſts,
And anxious care ſtill his without controul,
It broods and rankles in his wither'd ſoul,
But happineſs by bounteous Heaven aſſign'd,
Remains the province of a worthy mind,
"A worthy mind, that no deſires inflame,
"Still conſtant to itſelf, and ſtill the ſame;
"The ſame when fortune blows an adverſe gale;
"The ſame when on a throne or in a jail:
"A mind that can each mad exceſs controul,
"Subdue the paſſions," and obey the ſoul,
"That ſummon'd chearfully reſigns her breath,"
Nor ſhrinks, nor trembles at approaching death.

MARCH 19, 1788.

A YOUNG Gentleman from Europe, well verſed in the learned languages and other eſſential branches of literature whoſe character and abilities will bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, would wiſh to engage as a tutor in a private family, or in a public ſchool. A line directed for T. G. C. to the Printer hereof, will be reſpectfully attended to.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 15th day of November 1787.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, PLAINTIFF.
againſt
HENRY BELL, JOSEPH WOOD, jun. and WILLIAM BELL, } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant HENRY BELL, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plantiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of St. Thomas in the county of Orange, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 7th day of April next, before the door of the courthouſe of Henrico county, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, for ready money,

49 hogſheads of Tobacco,

which were ſaved from the flames of BYRD's warehouſes, by

THE *COMMISSIONERS.*

For Sale,

THE valuable tract of Land whereon the ſubſcriber now lives (in New-Kent county) lying on Chickahominy river, and adjoining the ſtage road leading from Williamſburg to Richmond, extending on ſaid road from Bottom's-Bridge about 1¼ miles, including the tavern and plantation, now in the tenure of Mr. THOMAS PRAYSER, the boundaries forming nearly a ſquare, and containing by eſtimation 1000 acres. The improvements are conſiderable, conſiſting of orchards, a large falling garden, extenſive and fertile meadows, a good mill ſeat, and more than one thouſand pounds worth of buildings, the local ſituation of the place, (being only 15 miles from Richmond) will render the crops of hay and other produce, always valuable. But preſuming the purchaſer would chooſe to view it, I ſhall give no farther deſcription. The terms may be known on application to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM MASSIE.

New-Kent, March 19, 1788.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled. February 12, 1788

RESOLVED, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form ſea letters for any veſſel or veſſels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch ſea letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank ſea letters, draughted in the uſual form and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the ſame when filled up be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in RICHMOND the 16th day of November, 1787.

JAMES WILLING of the City of Philadelphia. PLAINTIFF.
againſt
RICHARD ELLIS, WILLIAM COCKE ELLIS, PETER LUMKIN and SHORE, M'CONNICO and RITSON. } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant RICHARD ELLIS, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Nottoway in the county of Amelia on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

Juſt Imported,

From London, and to be ſold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,
Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—Hiſtory of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Triſtram Shandy.—Chineſe Tales.—The Siſters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joſeph Andrews.—Parliamentary Regiſter for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Faſhionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Univerſal do. for 1785 and 86.—Weſtminſter do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furniſhed with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with caſe and ſpare ſtrings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Alſo a variety of Songs, ſet to muſic.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.*

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 16th day of November 1787.

JERMAN BAKER, PLAINTIFF.
againſt
WALTER KING, Surviving Partner of THOMPSON & KING, and alſo Surviving Partner of JOHN THOMPSON & Co. and CHARLES COPELAND Executor &c. of PETER COPELAND, deceaſed. } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant WALTER KING, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Weſtover in the county of Charles-City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

TAKEN up in Pittſylvania county, on Sycamore creek, a black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, five or ſix years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, a ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock T. C. Appraiſed to eighteen pounds.

WILLIAM EVANS.